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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Dan Zhang

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EXAMINER

HERRERA, DIEGO D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/09/2009

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/814,831	Applicant(s) ZHANG ET AL.	
	Examiner DIEGO HERRERA	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 March 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 14 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 15-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 3/25/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In regards to applicants' arguments wherein the deficiencies of Misra et al. are not discussed or taught by the reference of Fan, nevertheless, the office disagrees since the reference of Fan shows in fig. 3 wherein a timer is started and restarted counter for accounting purposes. Contrary to applicants' arguments that "re-starting" is not disclosed to meet the limitations of claim 1, 7, and 13.

Therefore, the claims are read broadly and meet the limitations by the art cited of Misra et al. and Fan.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-13, and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Misra et al. (US 20040022209A1), and in view of Fan (US 20030079021 A1).

Regarding claim 1. Misra et al. discloses a method in a wireless communications device (¶: 8, Misra et al. teaches mobile system and wireless communications network), the method comprising: pre-empting an active packet session with an event (¶: 3, 10, 18-19; abstract, title, Misra et al. teaches packet session related with an event); suspending operation of a dormancy timer initiated upon pre-emption of the active packet session (¶: 20, Misra et al. teaches suspending packet data session when MSC sends a Prevent Race Condition message to the mobile); re-starting the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of either a service or application associated with the event pre-empting the active packet session (¶: 21, Misra et al. teaches mobile devices receiving MSC message to start record message from PDSN indicating to start of a packet data call, hence, continuing the packet data

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session to mobile device). However, Misra et al. does not disclose suspending dormancy timer that would be initiated after pre-emption of the packet session nor does Misra et al. disclose initiating the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of either a service or application associated with the event pre-empting the active packet session, nonetheless, the examiner maintains that this was well known in the art at the time the invention of Misra et al. was made and taught by Fan (see fig. 3 and 4 ¶¶: 25-27, Fan teaches having a counter for timer expiry wherein the “time of day timer” expires and the call server counters restarts counting the accounting data for the IP session already started, hence, when the IP session encounters an event or activity the AAA server stops it resets timers involved and restarts when event or activity of the IP session and when the event or activity or application or interrupt is done). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specifically include timer and counters and control messages as to the activity state when IP sessions are pre-empted by another activity or application, as taught by Fan for the purposes of improving traffic for accounting messages (abstract, title, ¶¶: 14). One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to include the teachings of Fan to that of Misra et al. in order to determine billing rates by accounting for data transmitted in the first IP session period and accounting for the data transmitted in the second IP session period wherein between the two periods an activity parameter was triggered, having the AAA server carrying out protocol.

Regarding claim 7. Misra et al. discloses a method in a wireless communications device (¶: 8, Misra et al. teaches mobile system and wireless communications network),

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the method comprising: pre-empting an active packet session with an event (¶: 3, 10, 18-19; abstract, title, Misra et al. teaches packet session related with an event); suspending initiation of a dormancy timer that would otherwise be initiated after pre-emption of the packet session (¶: 20, Misra et al. teaches suspending packet data session when MSC sends a Prevent Race Condition message to the mobile); initiating the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of either a service or application associated with the event pre-empting the active packet session (¶: 21, Misra et al. teaches mobile devices receiving MSC message to start record message from PDSN indicating to start of a packet data call, hence, continuing the packet data session to mobile device). However, Misra et al. does not disclose suspending dormancy timer that would be initiated after pre-emption of the packet session nor does Misra et al. disclose initiating the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of either a service or application associated with the event pre-empting the active packet session, nonetheless, the examiner maintains that this was well known in the art at the time the invention of Misra et al. was made and taught by Fan (see fig. 3 and 4 ¶: 25-27, Fan teaches having a counter for timer expiry wherein the “time of day timer” expires and the call server counters restarts counting the accounting data for the IP session already started, hence, when the IP session encounters an event or activity the AAA server stops it resets timers involve and restarts when event or activity of the IP session and when the event or activity or application or interrupt is done). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specifically include timer and counters and control messages as to the activity state

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when IP sessions are pre-empted by another activity or application, as taught by Fan for the purposes of improving traffic for accounting messages (abstract, title, ¶: 14). One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to include the teachings of Fan to that of Misra et al. in order to determined billing rates by accounting for data transmitted in the first IP session period and accounting for the data transmitted in the second IP session period wherein between the two periods an activity parameters was triggered, having the AAA server carrying out protocol.

Regarding claim 13. Misra et al. teaches a method in a wireless communications device (¶: 8, Misra et al. teaches mobile system and wireless communications network), the method comprising:

receiving a network control message (¶: 18-19, Misra et al. teaches mobile station receiving pages from MSC); suspending an active packet session of the wireless communication device in response to receiving the network control message (¶: 20, Misra et al. teaches suspending packet data session when MSC sends a Prevent Race Condition message to the mobile); suspending a dormancy timer after receiving the network control message (¶: 21, Misra et al. teaches mobile devices receiving MSC message to start record message from PDSN indicating to start of a packet data call, hence, continuing the packet data session to mobile device). However, Misra et al. does not discloses suspending dormancy timer that would be initiated after pre-emption of the packet session nor does Misra et al. discloses initiating the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of either a service or application associated with the event pre-empting the active packet session, nonetheless, the examiner maintains that this was well

known in the art at the time the invention of Misra et al. was made and taught by Fan (see fig. 3 and 4 ¶: 25-27, Fan teaches having a counter for timer expiry wherein the “time of day timer” expires and the call server counters restarts counting the accounting data for the IP session already started, hence, when the IP session encounters an event or activity the AAA server stops it resets timers involve and restarts when event or activity of the IP session and when the event or activity or application or interrupt is done). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specifically include timer and counters and control messages as to the activity state when IP sessions are pre-empted by another activity or application, as taught by Fan for the purposes of improving traffic for accounting messages (abstract, title, ¶: 14). One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to include the teachings of Fan to that of Misra et al. in order to determined billing rates by accounting for data transmitted in the first IP session period and accounting for the data transmitted in the second IP session period wherein between the two periods an activity parameters was triggered, having the AAA server carrying out protocol.

Consider claim 2. The method of Claim 1, resuming the pre-empted packet session upon expiration of the dormancy timer after re-starting the dormancy timer (¶: 21, Misra et al. teaches restarting packet session).

Consider claim 3. The method of Claim 1, receiving a network control message with dormancy timer information before suspending the dormancy timer (¶: 20, Misra et al. teaches predetermined period of time being indicated in information sent to the mobile device from MSC).

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Consider claim 4. The method of Claim 3, starting the dormancy timer after receiving the network control message (¶: 20, Misra et al. teaches predetermined period of time being indicated in information sent to the mobile device from MSC).

Consider claim 5. The method of Claim 1, pre-empting the active packet session with a pending voice call (abstract, title, ¶: 10-11, 15, 20; Misra et al. teaches having a voice call precedence over packet data method);

re-starting the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of the voice call associated with pre-empting the packet session (¶: 21, Misra et al. teaches restarting packet session).

Consider claim 6. The method of Claim 5, receiving a page, conducting the voice call after receiving the page (¶: 20, Misra et al. teaches decision making of starting voice call by user and/or system determined by predetermined settings).

Consider claim 8. The method of Claim 7, resuming the pre-empted packet session upon expiration of the dormancy timer initiated upon completion of the service or application associated with the event pre-empting the active packet session (¶: 21, Misra et al. teaches restarting packet session).

Consider claim 9. The method of Claim 7, receiving a network control message with dormancy timer information before suspending the dormancy timer (¶: 20, Misra et al. teaches predetermined period of time being indicated in information sent to the mobile device from MSC).

Consider claim 10. The method of Claim 9, starting the dormancy timer after receiving the network control message (¶: 20, Misra et al. teaches suspending packet data session when MSC sends a Prevent Race Condition message to the mobile).

Consider claim 11. The method of Claim 7, pre-empting the active packet session with a pending voice call (abstract); re-starting the suspended dormancy timer upon completion of the voice call associated with pre-empting the packet session(¶: 21, Misra et al. teaches restarting packet session).

Consider claim 12. The method of Claim 11, receiving a page, conducting the voice call after receiving the page (abstract, ¶: 20, Misra et al. teaches suspending packet data session when MSC sends a Prevent Race Condition message to the mobile, hence, starting voice call session, while suspending data packet session).

Consider claim 15. The method of Claim 13, receiving a page after receiving the network control message, conducting a voice call after receiving the page, and resuming the suspended dormancy timer after completing the voice call (¶: 21, Misra et al. teaches restarting packet session after ending voice call).

Consider claim 16. The method of Claim 13, suspending the dormancy timer includes suspending initiation of the dormancy timer otherwise started upon suspending the active packet session (¶: 20, Misra et al. teaches suspending packet data session when MSC sends a Prevent Race Condition message to the mobile).

Consider claim 17. The method of Claim 13, suspending the dormancy timer includes suspending operation of a dormancy timer after the dormancy timer has started (¶: 20,

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Misra et al. teaches suspending packet data session when MSC sends a Prevent Race Condition message to the mobile device).

Consider claim 18. The method of Claim 13, starting the dormancy timer upon completion of an event precipitating the suspension of the active packet session (¶: 20, Misra et al. teaches suspending packet data session when MSC sends a Prevent Race Condition message to the mobile device).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DIEGO HERRERA whose telephone number is (571)272-0907. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Diego Herrera/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/Lester Kincaid/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617